was struck by retaining the minimum of reserved powers for the President and the High Commissioner that were essential to protect American interests, and by granting the maximum of autonomous powers to the Government of the Philippine Commonwealth. In the language of President Roosevelt on the occasion of the signing of the Constitution of the Philippines, "During the period of the Commonwealth, there will remain with the Government of the United States authority commensurate with and necessary for or appropriate to the ultimate responsibilities of sovereignty."

The United States High Commissioner is appointed by the President of the United States by and with the consent of the Senate, and holds office at the pleasure of the President. The High Commissioner receives the same compensation as was received by the Governor-General, that is 36,000 pesos ($18,000) annually, but Malacanan Palace will not be for his occupancy. Instead, the Congress provided close to a million dollars to erect a splendid edifice for the High Commissioner's establishment, on a site made of reclaimed land, adjoining the Elks and Army and Navy Clubs on Dewey Boulevard in the City of Manila. A staff, including a legal adviser and a financial expert, is provided for the office of the High Commissioner.

The High Commissioner is to be recognized as the representative of the President of the United States in the Philippines by the Commonwealth Government, by the Commanding Officers of the armed forces, and by all civilian officials of the United States in the Islands. One

important duty of the High Commissioner relates to the payment of indebtedness and the fulfilment of contracts by the Philippine Commonwealth. The authority of the United States High Commissioner is recognized in the Constitution of the Philippines.

The first United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands assumed office upon the inauguration of thfe new